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EXAMINER

PORTER, RACHEL L

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3626

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/833,148	Applicant(s) KIMATA, YUSUKE	
	Examiner RACHEL L. PORTER	Art Unit 3626	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 March 2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 2-18 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 2-18 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Notice to Applicant

1. This communication in response to the communication filed 3/25/08. Claims 2-18 are pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3. Claims 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 2 provides for the use of a network system in which a plurality of hospital terminals, a plurality of user terminals, and a database terminal for managing a database of information concerning medical treatment of an individual are mutually connected via a communication network.

However, the current claim language makes no distinction between the preamble and the body of the claim. A claim is indefinite where it merely recites a use without any active, positive steps delimiting how this use is actually practiced. (See MPEP 2111.02-2111.04: transitional phrases and “wherein clauses”).

4. Claims 17-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Similar to claim 2, the current claim structure fails to draw a distinction between the claim body and the preamble (See MPEP 2111.02-2111.04).

Claim 18 incorporates the deficiencies of claim 17 through dependency, and is therefore also rejected.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

5. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

6. Claims 2-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

Claims 2-16

Based on Supreme Court precedent and recent Federal Circuit decisions, the Office's guidance to examiners is that a §101 process must (1) be tied to another statutory class (such as a particular apparatus) or (2) transform underlying subject matter (such as an article or materials) to a different state or thing. *Diamond v. Diehr*, 450 U.S. 175, 184 (1981); *Parker v. Flook*, 437 U.S. 584, 588 n.9 (1978); *Gottschalk v. Benson*, 409 U.S. 63, 70 (1972); *Cochrane v. Deener*, 94 U.S. 780, 787-88 (1876). If neither of these requirements is met by the claim, the method is not a patent eligible process under §101 and should be rejected as being directed to nonstatutory subject matter.

With respect to claim 2, the claim language does not include the required tie or transformation that would provide the application of the test to the claim to reach the conclusion of nonstatutory subject matter. In particular, there is no link between the listed system claims and the description of the hospital requirements (which are not properly recited as active steps—see 112, 2nd par.)

Claims 17-18

In particular, the inventions are directed to a non-statutory computer program. (see MPEP 2106IV(B)(1)(a) stating that data structures not claimed as embodied in computer-readable media are descriptive material per se and are not statutory because they are not capable of causing functional change in the computer. See, e.g., *Warmerdam*, 33 F.3d at 1361, 31 USPQ2d at 1760 (claim to a data structure per se held nonstatutory).)

Furthermore, the claim preambles reciting the structure of a database terminal state only the intended use of the claimed computer program. (see MPEP 2111.02 stating that “if the body of a claim fully and intrinsically sets forth all of the limitations of the claimed invention, and the preamble merely states, for example, the purpose or intended use of the invention, rather than any distinct definition of any of the claimed invention’s limitations, then the preamble is not considered a limitation and is of no significance to claim construction.” *Pitney Bowes, Inc. v. Hewlett-Packard Co.*, 182 F.3d 1298, 1305, 51 USPQ2d 1161, 1165 (Fed. Cir. 1999). See also *Rowe v. Dror*, 112 F.3d 473, 478, 42 USPQ2d 1550, 1553 (Fed. Cir. 1997) (“where a patentee defines a

structurally complete invention in the claim body and uses the preamble only to state a purpose or intended use for the invention, the preamble is not a claim limitation").

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claim 1-3, 11, 12, and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mayaud, (U.S. 5,845,255).

As per claim 2, Mayaud teaches a method for sharing information of an individual that uses a network system in which a plurality of hospital terminals, a plurality of user terminals, and a database terminal for managing a database of information of an individual are mutually connected via a communication network, wherein:

(a) a hospital acquires a hospital ID and a hospital password (Mayaud, col. 18, line 56),

(b) a user acquires a user ID, who is a patient (col. 10, lines 20-22), a user password, a second password, and space for storing information concerning medical treatment of an individual in a database (Mayaud, col. 10, lines 12-51—hierarchical password protection; col. 9, lines 1-8), and

(c) a hospital acquires individual medical treatment information from the database using the user ID, the second password, the hospital ID, and the hospital password as keys, and stores updated individual medical treatment information in the database using the user ID, the second password, the hospital ID, and the hospital password as keys (Mayaud, col. 10, lines 12-51—hierachical password protection; col. 17, lines 40-54; col. 49, line 41).

Mayaud teaches that data access control can be realized through the use of standard identifiers such as names, passwords, unique identifiers such as alphanumeric codes, or social security numbers. These can be used alone or in sequence with one another to achieve the desired security level and to avoid confusing the files of persons with similar names. (Mayaud, col. 10, lines 12-51; col. 17, lines 40-60). Additionally, Mayaud teaches that individuals and organizations can be given patient-defined selective access through patient-generated record-access specifications, (Mayaud, col. 18, lines 6-23).

Examiner considers this method in Mayaud to be analogous to the method in claim 2. In light of Mayaud, at the time of the Applicant's invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use user and hospital I.D.'s and multiple passwords as data keys. The motivation would be to prevent unauthorized access, (Mayaud, col. 17, lines 27-28).

It also would have been obvious at the time of the Applicant's invention to share medical treatment information in lieu of the prescription information shared in Mayaud.

The motivation would be to increase overall treatment management efficiency, (Mayaud, col. 2, lines 53-55).

As per claim 3, Mayaud suggests the method for sharing information concerning medical treatment of an individual according to claim 2, wherein the user views individual medical treatment information on the database using the user ID and the user password as keys (Mayaud, col. 10, lines 41, 44; col. 17, lines 27-28; col. 46, lines 41-44).

Mayaud teaches that the data-access control software is accessed by patients with data-access rights. The patient terminals are separate from the physician terminals. This is considered to be analogous to the user viewing individual medical treatment information on the database using the user ID and the user password as keys.

Examiner considers this method in Mayaud to be analogous to the method in claim 2. In light of Mayaud, At the time of the Applicant's invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art for a user to view individual treatment information on a database using I.D.'s and passwords as data keys. The motivation would be to prevent unauthorized access, (Mayaud, col. 17, lines 27-28).

As per claim 11, Mayaud suggests the method for sharing information concerning medical treatment of an individual according to claim 2, wherein the user specifies a hospital and restricts access by the specified hospital to the space where the individual medical treatment information of the user is stored using the user I.D. and the user

password as keys, (Mayaud, col. 10, lines 41, 44; col. 17, lines 27-28; col. 46, lines 41-44; col. 18, lines 6-23).

Mayaud teaches that the data-access control software is controlled by patients with data-access rights. The patients have the ability to control the access of organizations to stored patient records through the use of passwords, social security numbers, and alphanumeric codes.

Examiner considers this method in Mayaud to be analogous to the method in claim 11. In light of Mayaud, At the time of the Applicant's invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art for a user to user specifies a hospital and restricts access by the specified hospital to the space where the individual medical treatment information of the user is stored using the user I.D. and the user password as keys. The motivation would be to prevent unauthorized access of organizations such as hospitals, (Mayaud, col. 17, lines 27-28).

As per claim 12, Mayaud suggests the method for sharing information concerning medical treatment of an individual according to claim 2, wherein, a cooperating company terminal that is used by a cooperating company that is in cooperation with whoever is managing the database is incorporated into the network system and, using this network system, the cooperating company acquires a cooperating company ID and cooperating company password and, after the user has given permission for the individual medical treatment information to be made available to the cooperating company using the user ID and user password as keys, the cooperating company acquires the individual medical treatment information of the user from the database

using the cooperating company ID and cooperating company password as keys, (Mayaud, col. 10, lines 41, 44; col. 17, lines 27-28; col. 46, lines 41-44; col. 18, lines 6-23).

Mayaud teaches that the data-access control software is controlled by patients with data-access rights. The patients have the ability to control the access of organizations to stored patient records through the use of passwords, social security numbers, and alphanumeric codes.

Examiner considers this method in Mayaud to be analogous to the method in claim 12. In light of Mayaud, at the time of the Applicant's invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art for a user to give permission for the user's individual medical treatment information to be made available to a cooperating company using the user ID and user password as keys, the cooperating company acquires the individual medical treatment information of the user from the database using the cooperating company ID and cooperating company password as keys. The motivation would be to prevent unauthorized access of organizations such as cooperating companies, (Mayaud, col. 17, lines 27-28).

As per claim 16, Mayaud suggests the method for sharing information concerning medical treatment of an individual according to claim 2, wherein the database terminal receives a request sent from the hospital terminal or from the cooperating company terminal for the individual medical treatment information of the user to be made available and transfers the request to the user terminal of the user, and also receives an approval from the user terminal regarding the request for the individual medical

treatment information to be made available, (Mayaud, col. 10, lines 12-66; col. 17, lines 40-54; col. 18, lines 6-23; col. 50, lines 48-54)(providing the patient with the ability to predetermine access to their own data).

Examiner considers this method in Mayaud to be analogous to the method in claim 16. In light of Mayaud, the method for sharing information concerning medical treatment of an individual, wherein the database terminal receives a request sent from the hospital terminal or from the cooperating company terminal for the individual medical treatment information of the user to be made available and transfers the request to the user terminal of the user, and also receives an approval from the user terminal regarding the request for the individual medical treatment information to be made available would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art. The motivation would be to allow the user to prevent unauthorized access of organizations such as cooperating companies, (Mayaud, col. 17, lines 27-28).

7. Claims 4-6, and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mayaud as applied to claims 1- 3, 11 and 12 above, and further in view of Nelson et al., (U.S. 6,564,104).

As per claim 4, Mayaud suggests the method for sharing information concerning medical treatment of an individual according to claim 2. However, Mayaud fails to teach a method for sharing information wherein a charge is levied on the hospital when the hospital acquires individual medical treatment information from the database.

Nelson teaches a medical communications system for sharing information concerning medical treatment, wherein a charge is levied on the hospital when the hospital acquires individual medical treatment information from the database, (Nelson, col. 16, lines 46-49) (providing the system to a clinical entity on a fee per use or per data access basis is considered to be analogous to the method in claim 4 where the data is acquired).

At the time of the Applicant's invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Nelson with Mayaud. The motivation would have been to provide a vital system and method of delivering efficient therapy and clinical care to the patient, (Nelson, col. 6, lines 22-25).

As per claim 5, Mayaud suggests the method for sharing information concerning medical treatment of an individual according to claim 2. However, Mayaud fails to teach a method for sharing information wherein a charge is levied on the hospital when the hospital saves updated individual medical treatment information from the database.

Nelson teaches a medical communications system for sharing information concerning medical treatment, wherein a charge is levied on the hospital when the hospital saves updated individual medical treatment information from the database, (Nelson, col. 16, lines 46-49) (providing the system to a clinical entity on a fee per use or per data access basis is considered to be analogous to the method in claim 4 where the data is saved).

At the time of the Applicant's invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Nelson with Mayaud. The motivation would have

been to provide a vital system and method of delivering efficient therapy and clinical care to the patient, (Nelson, col. 6, lines 22-25).

As per claim 6, Mayaud suggests the method for sharing information concerning medical treatment of an individual according to claim 3. However, Mayaud fails to teach a method for sharing information wherein a charge is levied on the user when the user views individual medical treatment information.

Nelson teaches a medical communications system for sharing information concerning medical treatment, wherein a charge is levied on the user when the user views individual medical treatment information, (Nelson, col. 16, lines 46-49) (providing the system to a host patient on a fee per use or per data access basis is considered to be analogous to the method in claim 5 where the user views data).

At the time of the Applicant's invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Nelson with Mayaud. The motivation would have been to provide a vital system and method of delivering efficient therapy and clinical care to the patient, (Nelson, col. 6, lines 22-25).

As per claim 13, Mayaud suggests the method for sharing information concerning medical treatment of an individual according to claim 12. However, Mayaud fails to teach a method for sharing information wherein a charge is levied on the cooperating company when the cooperating company acquires individual medical treatment information from the database.

Nelson suggests a medical communications system for sharing information concerning medical treatment, information wherein a charge is levied on the

cooperating company when the cooperating company acquires individual medical treatment information from the database, (Nelson, col. 16, lines 46-49) (providing the system to a host patient or a clinician or a clinical entity on a subscription basis, on a fee per use, or per data access basis is considered to be analogous to the method in claim 5 where the cooperating company acquires data).

At the time of the Applicant's invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Nelson with Mayaud in order to provide information to third parties such as cooperating companies. The motivation would be to provide a high efficiency communications system to enhance data communications, (Nelson, col. 4, lines 37-39).

8. Claims 7, 8, 17 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mayaud in view of Anderl et al, (U.S. 4,882,474).

As per claim 7, Mayaud suggests the method for sharing information concerning medical treatment of an individual according to claim 2. However, Mayaud fails to teach a method for sharing information concerning medical treatment of an individual, wherein the user password is altered using the user ID and the user password as keys.

Anderl suggests a method wherein the user password is altered using the user ID and the user password as keys, (Anderl, col. 7, lines 61-68; col. 8, lines 4-10). In Anderl, a login command and password is entered before the user is allowed to change a password. A login command is considered to be analogous to the entry of a user I.D. At the time of the Applicant's invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill in the art to combine Anderl with Mayaud. The motivation would have been to provide security protection for the system and allow for flexibility, (Anderl, col. 2, lines 17-20).

As per claim 8, Mayaud suggests the method for sharing information concerning medical treatment of an individual according to claim 2. However, Mayaud fails to teach a method for sharing information concerning medical treatment of an individual, wherein second password is altered using the user ID and the user password as keys.

Anderl suggests a method wherein a second password is altered using the user ID and the user password as keys, (Anderl, col. 7, lines 61-68; col. 8, lines 4-10). In Anderl, a login command and password is entered before the user is allowed to change a password. A login command is considered to be analogous to the entry of a user I.D. Additionally, Anderl teaches that multiple passwords may be used to achieve higher levels of security, (Anderl, col. 2, lines 3-9).

At the time of the Applicant's invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Anderl with Mayaud. The motivation would have been to provide security protection for the system and allow for flexibility, (Nelson, col. 2, lines 17-20).

As per claim 17, Mayaud teaches a method for sharing prescription information of an individual over a communication network. Prescription information is considered to be analogous to Medical treatment information. (Mayaud, Abstract). Mayaud further

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discloses the use of password security and privileged record access (col. 10, lines 12-51), but does not disclose following limitations disclosed by Anderl.

Anderl discloses a database terminal for information of an individual (Anderl, col. 9, 26-30) comprising:

- (a) a computer program for sending a user password and a second password to a user terminal (Anderl, col. 2, lines 3-9); and
- (b) a computer program that requests the second password when a person other than the user accesses the space where the individual information is stored, (Anderl, col. 4 lines 64-68, col. 5, lines 1-5; col. 6, lines 19-21).

Anderl fails to disclose that the information is medical treatment information. At the time of the Applicant's invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Anderl with Mayaud. The motivation would have been to provide security protection for the system and allow for flexibility, (Anderl, col. 2, lines 17-20).

It is noted that claim 17 has been amended to specify the user (i.e. wherein the user is a patient). Mayaud discloses a system wherein the patient is provided with a password (Mayaud: col. 10, lines 20-22)

However , it should be noted that a recitation of the intended use of the claimed invention must result in a structural difference between the claimed invention and the prior art in order to patentably distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art. If the prior art structure is capable of performing the intended use, then it meets the claim.

The examiner submits that the user does not alter the structure or function of the program.

As per claim 18, Mayaud teaches a method for sharing prescription information of an individual over a communication network. Prescription information is considered to be analogous to medical treatment information. (Mayaud, Abstract). Mayaud further discloses the use of password security and privileged record access (col. 10, lines 12-51), but does not disclose altering the password.

Anderl suggests the method for sharing information of an individual according to claim 17, wherein there is further provided a computer program for requesting the user password when the second password is altered, (Anderl, col. 8, lines 4-10) (requiring that a password be given for a password to be changed). At the time of the Applicant's invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Anderl with Mayaud. The motivation would have been to provide security protection for the system and allow for flexibility, (Anderl, col. 2, lines 17-20).

9. Claims 9, 14, and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mayaud as applied to claim 2 above, in view of Engleson et al., (U.S. 5,781,442).

As per claim 9, Mayaud suggests the method for sharing information concerning medical treatment of an individual according to claim 2. However, Mayaud fails to teach a method, wherein, if updated individual medical treatment information is not saved in the database within a predetermined time after the hospital has acquired the individual

medical treatment information from the database, notification is sent to the hospital requesting updated individual medical treatment information.

Engleson suggests a method, wherein, if updated individual medical treatment information is not saved in the database within a predetermined time after the hospital has acquired the individual medical treatment information from the database, notification is sent to the hospital requesting updated individual medical treatment information.

The methods disclosed in Engleson teach that a remote terminal near a patient receives medical treatment information, such as a treatment plan parameter. Then, if updated medical information regarding the planned administration of drugs or medical treatment is not transmitted from the remote terminal within a certain predetermined period, an alarm is activated to notify hospital staff to perform the treatment protocol. The facts regarding the recent treatment are then recorded, thus updating the individual medical treatment information in the database, (Engleson, Abstract; col. 1, lines 29-35; col. 4, lines 50-63; col. 6, lines 41-51; col. 8, lines 54-65; col. 9, lines 20-26; col. 10, lines 12-14; col. 11, lines 16-23).

At the time of the Applicant's invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Mayaud and Engleson to arrive at the method in claim 9. The motivation would be to integrate patient care information with other institutional databases to achieve a reliable, efficient, and cost-effective delivery of health care to patients (Engleson; col 2, lines 15-21).

As per claim 14, Mayaud suggests the method for sharing information concerning medical treatment of an individual according to claim 2. However, Mayaud fails to teach

a method for sharing information concerning medical treatment of an individual according to claim 2, wherein treatment costs are included in the individual medical treatment information.

Nelson suggests a method wherein treatment costs are included in the individual medical treatment information, (Engleson, col. 1, lines 36-42; col. 2, line 17; col. 10, lines 64-67).

At the time of the Applicant's invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Mayaud and Engleson to arrive at the method in claim 14. The motivation would be to more fully capture billing opportunities (Engleson; col 1, lines 36-42).

As per claim 15, Mayaud suggests the method for sharing information concerning medical treatment of an individual using the user ID and user password as keys. However, Mayaud fails to teach a method wherein the user is issued with a treatment cost report calculated from the treatment costs on the database.

Engleson suggests a method wherein the user is issued with a treatment cost report calculated from the treatment costs on the database, (Engleson, col. 1, lines 36-42; col. 2, line 17; col. 10, lines 64-67).

At the time of the Applicant's invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Mayaud and Engleson to arrive at the method in claim 15. The motivation would be to more fully capture billing opportunities (Engleson; col 1, lines 36-42).

10. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mayaud in view of Engleson as applied to claim 9 above, and further in view of Nelson.

As per claim 10, Mayaud and Engleson suggest a method for sharing information concerning medical treatment of an individual. However, they do not clearly provide a method wherein notification of the updating of the individual medical treatment information is sent to the user when updated individual medical treatment information is saved in the database.

Nelson provides a method wherein notification of the updating of the individual medical treatment information is sent to the user when updated individual medical treatment information is saved in the database, (Nelson, col. 15, lines 47-61).

At the time of the Applicant's invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Nelson with the collective system of Mayaud and Engleson. The motivation would have been to provide a high efficiency communications system to enhance data communications. (Nelson, col. 4, lines 37-39).

Response to Arguments

11. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 2-18 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

The examiner has provided new grounds of rejection and additional citations to clarify the current rejections, for applicant's consideration.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to RACHEL L. PORTER whose telephone number is (571)272-6775. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 9:30-6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, (Christopher) Luke Gilligan can be reached on (571) 272-6770. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/R. L. P./
Examiner, Art Unit 3626

/C Luke Gilligan/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 3626